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## Indonesia

## **Grain and Feed Update**

## **Indonesia Grain and Feed Update November 2014**

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#### **Report Highlights:**

Based on industry data, Post revises marketing year (MY) 2012/13 Indonesian wheat consumption to 6.8 million metric tons (MMT) of wheat equivalent. MY 2013/14 and MY 2014/15 Indonesian wheat consumption is estimated to further increase to 7.1 and 7.3 MMT of wheat equivalent, respectively. Wet dry season during the May - August 2014 period led to higher MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice and corn production. Post revises the estimate of MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production to slightly increase to 36.3 MMT of milled rice equivalent. Post corn estimates remain unchanged

### **SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK**

Several international climatology agencies such as the National Centers for Environmental Predictions/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NCEP/NOAA) and Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) predicted that a moderate El Nino will hit Indonesian between Augusts to November 2014. Despite the other international agencies prediction, the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*, BMKG) observed that until August 11, 2014, the 30-day average and 90-day average of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) are still positive. One of the indicators to predict possible occurrence of El Nino is the SOI. The SOI should be below -10 for an El Nino to occur. BMKG recorded that NINO 3.4 was negative during the period of August 13 - 23, 2014. The lowest index of -0.53 was reached on August 17, 2014. Therefore, BMKG predicted that Indonesian climate would be normal in July 2014 with a possibility for a weak El Nino during Augusts to November 2014.

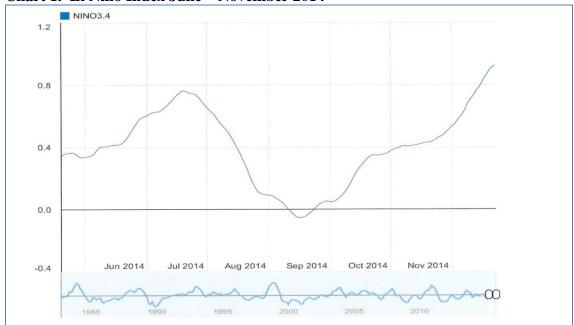
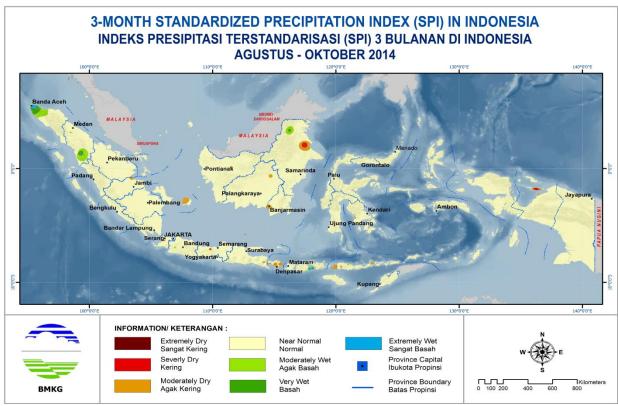


Chart 1. El Nino Index June – November 2014

Source: BMKG.

Since El Nino is related to the heating up of the sea surface temperature in Pacific Ocean, El Nino will have more impact to food crops production in the provinces of Sulawesi, Java, Nusa Tenggara, Bali and Papua than in Sumatera. El Nino will increase the air temperature on western part of the Pacific Ocean. It will inhibit the formation of clouds in eastern parts of Indonesian ocean which will lead to lower rainfall. Therefore, El Nino will prolong the dry season in those provinces and pose more risk to food crops production. Normally, the rainy season lasts from October to April, while the dry season takes up the remaining months. However, in July 2014, Indonesia's sea surface temperature is still warm. Indonesia continued to receive sporadic yet sufficient rainfall during the period of June to August 2014. It confirmed BMKG prediction that El Nino occurrence in Indonesia during MY 2013/14 period is unlikely. Sufficient rainfall provided the opportunity to farmers at low land area to continue growing paddy and farmers at upland area to opt for growing paddy or corn.

Chart 2. Standardized Precipitation Index, August – October 2014



Source: BMKG.

The condition of water elevation at Indonesian major water reservoirs during the week of August 15, 2014 is as follows:

Table 1. Water Elevation in Indonesia's Water Reservoirs, August 15, 2014

			Elevation and Volume							
No	Water Reservoir	Tar	get	Obse	Status					
No.	water Reservoir	Elevation	Volume	Elevation	Volume	Status				
		( <b>m</b> )	(mill. m <sup>3</sup> )	(m)	(mill. m <sup>3</sup> )					
1	2	5	6	7	8	13				
JAWA BARAT			1,918.76		1,860.21					
1	Jatiluhur	103.22	1,023.26	102.72	984.65	Normal				
2	Cirata	216.30	475.28	216.42	481.23	Normal				
3	Saguling	639.46	367.93	638.88	344.91	Normal				
JAWA TENGAH			993.86		1,195.83					
1	Kedungombo	84.57	502.40	87.19	586.24	Normal				
2	Wonogiri	131.30	159.52	131.69	180.18	Normal				
3	Sempor	50.60	4.71	60.52	16.11	Normal				
4	Wadaslintang	165.00	199.78	171.80	260.16	Normal				
DAERAH ISTIMEV	WA YOGYAKARTA									

1	Sermo	134.53	17.05	135.11	16.47	Normal
JAWA TIMUR	JAWA TIMUR		341.95		443.30	
1	Sutami	270.65	117.47	270.61	117.13	Normal
2	Lahor	270.85	20.49	270.93	20.66	Normal
3	Selorejo	619.09	27.18	620.10	30.13	Normal
4	Bening	103.52	7.53	104.25	8.91	Normal
5	Wonorejo	166.59	48.37	177.46	79.09	Normal
NANGGROE ACEI	H DARUSSALAM		19.65		17.65	
1	Keuliling	45.80	18.36	44.99	16.36	Normal
SULAWESI SELAT	AN		395.52		274.04	
1	Bili-bili	99.50	268.34	90.96	148.25	Deficit
LAMPUNG			535.94		776.78	
1	Batutegi	259.88	430.76	273.67	684.77	Normal

Source: Indonesian Min. of Public Works, Perum Jasa Tirta II.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### Wheat

Based on industry data, Post revises MY 2012/13 Indonesian wheat consumption to 6.8 million metric tons (MMT) wheat equivalent. It is expected to further increase to 7.1 MMT of wheat equivalent in marketing year (MY) 2013/14. The slowdown of wheat consumption in MY 2014/15 of 7.3 MMT of wheat equivalent compared to Post previous forecast of 7.4 MMT is due to lower consumer purchasing power as a result of the recent fuel price increase.

#### Rice

Post revises MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production from 36 MMT to 36.3 MMT of milled rice equivalent based on Post's field observations and the recent release of the Indonesian MY 2013/14 production estimate from the Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS). The increase is due to higher harvested area in the second and third crop cycle resulting from sporadic yet sufficient rainfall on Java. After obtaining approval from the Government of Indonesia (GOI), the Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG) started to import more medium quality rice in July 2014. Lower domestic supplies and an unchanged government purchasing price (HPP) led to lower domestic procurement, triggering imports.

## **WHEAT**

Consumption

Based on industry data, Post revises MY 2012/13 Indonesian wheat consumption to 6.8 MMT, compared to the previous estimate of 6.5 MMT. The growth of the flour milling industry, the bakery industry, and food diversification are the reasons behind the increase. This trend extends to MY 2013/14, with Post increasing its consumption estimate from 6.9 to 7.1 MMT.

On November 18, 2014, the new Indonesian administration under President Joko Widodo reduced fuel subsidies. Rising fuel prices will increase prices of other staple foods and lower consumer purchasing power. Therefore, Post revises the MY 2014/15 wheat consumption estimate downward to 7.3 MMT from the previous forecast of 7.4 MMT.

#### Stocks

In line with increased consumption, Post revised MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14 Indonesian wheat ending stocks to 1.56 MMT and 1.113 MMT respectively. Ending stocks are forecast to further decrease to 1.048 MMT in MY 2014/15.

#### Trade

The number of flour mills is growing in Indonesian, increasing competition for flour products in domestic market. Some mills reported lower running capacity due to difficulties selling their products, and are operating at roughly 70 percent of their operational capacity. The current running capacity is a decline from previous year's running capacity of 70 – 75 percent. A weakened exchange rate (from Rp. 10,277/\$1 in July 2013 to Rp. 11,969/\$1 in June 2014), combined with increased electricity rates have also led to increased flour production costs. Based on these factors, Post lowers Indonesia's MY 2013/14 wheat imports from 7.3 to 7.118 MMT. However, the industry is expected to continue growing in line with Indonesian economic growth (targeted to reach 5.8 percent in 2015), and more flour mills are expected to come on line. As a result, Indonesia's MY 2014/15 wheat imports are estimated at 7.7 MMT.

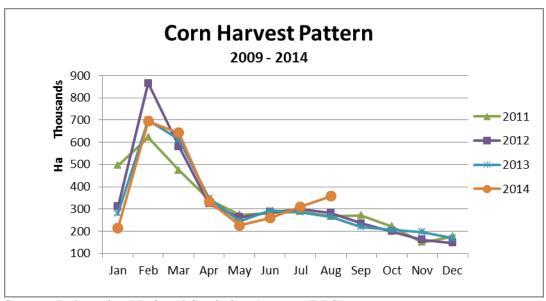
Australia holds the largest share of Indonesian wheat imports due to price, proximity, and the noodle industry's preference for Australian standard white wheat. Trade data indicates that in MY 2013/14, Indonesia sourced 55 percent of its wheat from Australia, 17 percent from the United States, and 17 percent from Canada.

### **CORN**

#### Production

Recent Post observations in Central and East Java showed that there are no significant problems effecting the standing corn crops. Farmers are growing their third crops of the year. The second and third crop cycles produce approximately 37 percent and 14 percent of Indonesia's total corn production. The age of the corn crop varies from early to middle stage. Favorable weather with sufficient rainfall during June to August 2014 allowed upland farmers to plant unirrigated corn. Therefore, Post makes no changes to Indonesia's corn production estimate.

#### Chart 3. Indonesia: Corn Harvest Pattern 2011 – 2014



Source: Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS).

Currently, farm-gate corn prices in East Java have declined to Rp. 2,600/kg (\$214/MT) from Rp. 3,000/kg (\$247/MT) due to the ongoing harvest.

#### Trade

Corn constitutes about 80 percent of Indonesia's feed energy sources. Despite growing domestic production, challenges persist due to inconsistent seasonal supplies and poor post-harvest management that result in high moisture content and high aflatoxin levels. These factors, combined with growing feed mill capacity, are driving import demand. According to trade data, Indonesian corn imports originated in Brazil (48 percent), India (33 percent), and Argentina (15 percent) during the October 2013 to September 2014 period.

### RICE, MILLED

#### Production

On November 3, 2014 the Indonesian National Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik*, *BPS*) released its second forecast for 2014 Indonesian food crops production. In the publication, BPS increased its forecast for Indonesian paddy production for the second and third crop cycle. Sporadic yet sufficient rainfall throughout Java during the dry season, combined with insignificant pest and disease incidents, led to higher harvested areas and better paddy quality. Referring to the forecast, Post revises the MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production estimate from 36 to 36.3 MMT of milled rice equivalent.

Recent Post observations in West, Central and East Java in the middle of November 2014 showed that although there are some farmers on irrigated lowland area who will harvest three paddy crops, the majority of land is either fallow or planted with secondary crops such as corn or soybean. Typically, irrigated lowland farms are planted to paddy during the first crop cycle (October – February), followed by paddy on the second crop cycle (March to June), and ended by growing paddy or secondary crops such as corn, mungbean, soybean, peanut, or sweet potato during the third crop cycle (July – October).

Rice Harvest Pattern
2009 - 2014

2,500
2,500
2,500
2012
2012
2013
2014

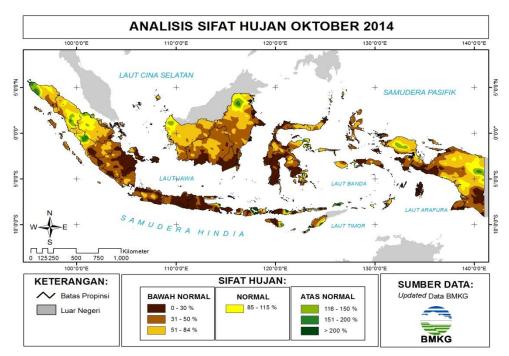
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Chart 4. Indonesia: Rice Harvest Pattern 2011 - 2014

Source: BPS

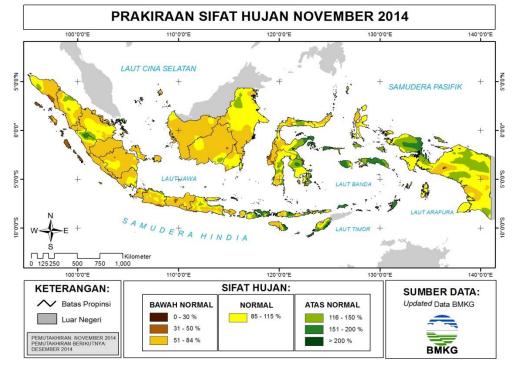
The first crop cycle of MY 2014/15 is likely to be delayed until the end of November or early December 2014, similar to MY 2013/14's first crop. This is in line with BMKG expectation that Indonesia will not receive normal intensity of rainfall through the end of November 2014.

Chart 5. Forecast of Indonesian Rainfall Intensity for November 2014



Source: BMKG

Chart 6. Forecast of Indonesian Rainfall Intensity for November 2014



Source: BMKG

Assuming normal weather during MY 2014/15 and continued utilization of high yielding varieties such as Ciherang, Sinta Nur, Inpari, Memberamo, and Mekonga, Post maintains MY 2014/15 Indonesian rice production as is.

#### Trade

The Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG) set its procurement target at 3.85 MMT of milled rice equivalent for MY 2013/14. This is higher than the 3.2 MMT procurement target set in MY 2012/13. As of July 2014, BULOG has procured a total of 1.9 MMT of milled rice equivalent domestically. This is well below the 2.6 MMT of milled rice equivalent procured during the same period one year previously (July 2013). Total current domestic procurement is approximately 49 percent of the initial MY 2013/14 procurement target. BULOG missed its 60 percent domestic procurement target in July due to lower supplies and a stable government purchasing price despite inflation and competition from private traders. Considering BULOG's domestic procurement realization and BPS reports of a possible decline in MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production, the Indonesian Minister of Trade has instructed BULOG to import. This will ensure that BULOG holds at least 2 MMT of stocks by the end of the year, permitting them to maintain stable rice prices. BULOG received the authorization to import a total of 500,000 MT of rice, consisting of 300,000 MT of medium quality rice with a maximum 25 percent broken grains, and 200,000 MT of premium quality rice with a maximum of 5 percent broken grains. The GOI prohibits imports of medium quality rice one month prior to, during, and two months after the main harvest period.

According to Indonesian regulations, private traders can import premium quality rice (basmati, Thai Hom Mali, and japonica) as well as 100 percent broken rice, glutinous rice, and rice for diabetic purposes. Due to the case of imports of medium quality rice being declared as premium quality rice, the Indonesian Ministry of Trade and Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture issued new regulations on Imports and Exports of Rice. Please see GAIN report <u>ID1412</u>. Additionally, as of July 2014, MOA has not issued any specialty rice import recommendations. Indonesia imports approximately 200,000 – 250,000 MT of this type of rice, excluding the 100 percent broken rice, glutinous rice, and seed.

Considering the above mentioned, Post revised MY 2013/14 imports to 1.225 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 1.4 MMT. Assuming normal levels of rice imports by private companies, MY 2014/15 Indonesian rice imports are expected to reach 1 MMT.

#### Consumption

In MY 2013/14 BULOG will allocate 2.795 MMT of rice to 15,530,897 poor families through the *Raskin* program. Each family will receive 15 kg of rice/month for 12 months at the price of Rp. 1,600/kg. As of mid-November 2014, BULOG had distributed a total of 2.72 MMT of rice under the *Raskin* program.

Some rice stocks held by BULOG are used as part of their normal, on-going market operations to increase supply and lower the price of medium quality rice in the domestic market. During the period of January - November 2014, 55,000 MT of rice was distributed under this market operation. Post continues to estimate MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice consumption at 38.5 MMT of milled rice equivalent.

In line with population growth, Post expects Indonesian rice consumption to increase to 39.2 MMT of milled rice equivalent in MY 2014/15.

#### Stocks

In line with the revision on production and imports, Post revises MY 2013/14 ending stocks for Indonesian rice to reach 5.501 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 5.376 MMT. Post expects MY 2014/15 ending stocks will decline to 4.301 MMT.

#### **Prices**

Due to the minor harvest during the off season period, the current price of wet paddy and rice are above the HPP. Currently, the farm gate price of wet paddy in West and Central Java ranges from Rp. 4,000/kg (\$330/MT) to 4,800/kg (\$396/MT) compared with Rp. 3,800/kg (\$313/MT) to Rp. 4,200/kg (\$346/MT) in the same period of MY2012/13.

Average daily rice supplies from Javanese production areas to the Cipinang rice wholesale market in Jakarta increased to 2,822 MT in November 2014 from 2,790 MT in July 2014 due to sporadic harvests in Central and East Java as well as supply from market operations by BULOG. The price of medium quality rice at Cipinang wholesale market also increased from Rp. 8,697/kg (\$717/MT) at the end of July 2014 to Rp. 8,973/kg (\$740/MT) during the last week of November 2014. The higher price is due to less harvest and the recent fuel price increase.

## **Policy**

The new GOI administration under President Joko Widodo set the target for Indonesia to become self-sufficient in rice, corn, and soybean by 2017. In efforts to achieve this target, the GOI plans to build 47 water reservoirs and to renovate the existing irrigation canals. When fully established and operational, the 47 water reservoirs are expected to be able to irrigate a total of one million hectares of agricultural field.

#### **PSD TABLES**

Table 2. PSD: WHEAT

Wheat	Indonesia	2012/20	)13	2013/20	014	2014/2015			
		Market Year Begi	in: Jul 2012	Market Year Begi	n: May 2013	Market Year Begi	n: May 2014		
		USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post		
Area Harvested		0	0	0	0	0	0		
Beginning Stocks		1,600	1,600	1,860	1,560	1,885	1,113		
Production		0	0	0	0	0	0		
MY Imports		7,146	7,146	7,390	7,118	7,700	7,700		
TY Imports		7,146	7,146	7,390	7,118	7,700	7,700		
TY Imp. from U.S.		548	548	1,126	1,126	0	0		
Total Supply		8,746	8,746	9,250	8,678	9,585	8,813		
MY Exports		236	236	300	300	300	300		
TY Exports		236	236	300	300	300	300		
Feed and Residual		150	150	165	165	165	165		
FSI Consumption		6,500	6,800	6,900	7,100	7,400	7,300		
Total Consumption		6,650	6,950	7,065	7,265	7,565	7,465		
Ending Stocks		1,860	1,560	1,885	1,113	1,720	1,048		
Total Distribution		8,746	8,746	9,250	8,678	9,585	8,813		
Yield		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.		

Note: Figures in the "New Post" columns are not USDA Official figures.

Table 3. PSD: RICE, MILLED

Rice, Milled Indonesia	2012/2	013	2013/2	014	2014/2	2014/2015			
	Market Year Beg	in: Jan 2013	Market Year Beg	in: Jan 2014	Market Year Beg	jin: Jan 2015			
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post			
Area Harvested	12,190	12,190	12,000	12,100	12,160	12,160			
Beginning Stocks	7,403	7,403	6,476	6,476	5,376	5,501			
Milled Production	36,550	36,550	36,000	36,300	37,000	37,000			
Rough Production	57,559	57,559	56,693	57,165	58,268	58,268			
Milling Rate (.9999)	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350			
MY Imports	650	650	1,400	1,225	1,000	1,000			
TY Imports	650	650	1,400	1,225	1,000	1,000			
TY Imp. from U.S.	3	3	0	0	0	0			
Total Supply	44,603	44,603	43,876	44,001	43,376	43,501			
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Consumption and Residual	38,127	38,127	38,500	38,500	39,200	39,200			
Ending Stocks	6,476	6,476	5,376	5,501	4,176	4,301			
Total Distribution	44,603	44,603	43,876	44,001	43,376	43,501			
Yield (Rough)	5.	4.7218	5.	4.7244	5.	4.7918			

Note: Figures in the "New Post" columns are not USDA Official figures.

Table 4. Indonesia: Rice Area & Production by Region

Second Forecast Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2014

## Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Rice, 2014\*

Bussian	Harvested Area	Production	Yield
Province	(Ha)	(MT)	(Ton/Ha)
North Sumatera	713,254	3,604,602	5.05
South Sumatera	790,693	3,497,917	4.42
Sub Total: Sumatera	3,449,838	16,467,866	4.77
West Java	1,966,241	11,587,631	5.89
Central Java	1,794,539	9,636,967	5.37
East Java	2,056,192	12,307,704	5.99
Sub Total: Java	6,353,843	36,442,371	5.74
West Nusa Tenggara	430,235	2,080,205	4.84
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa			
Tenggara	820,504	3,770,638	4.60
West Kalimantan	473,353	1,476,340	3.12
South Kalimantan	497,104	2,107,028	4.24
Sub Total: Kalimantan	1,350,310	4,976,890	3.69
Central Sulawesi	222,977	1,040,682	4.67
South Sulawesi	1,052,565	5,464,972	5.19
Sub Total: Sulawesi	1,700,966	8,564,148	5.03
Other Provinces/Islands	92,858	385,318	4.15
TOTAL INDONESIA	13,768,319	70,607,231	5.13

Source: BPS.

Note: \* Second forecast figures.

Table 5. Indonesia: Corn Area & Production by Region

## Second Forecast Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2014

# Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Corn, 2014

_	Harvested Area			Yield
Province	(Ha)	Producti		(MT/Ha)
		(Wet	(Dry	
		Basis)	Basis)	
North Sumatera	199,337	1,116,649	781,654	5.60
Lampung	360,496	1,819,556	1,273,689	5.05
		4,051,00	2,835,70	
Sub Total: Sumatera	767,603	6	4	5.28
West Java	141,054	1,027,488	719,242	7.28
Central Java	540,894	3,016,240	2,111,368	5.58
East Java	1,202,207	5,789,214	4,052,450	4.82
		10,151,8	7,106,32	
Sub Total: Java	1,955,654	90	3	5.19
East Nusa Tenggara	257,142	647,103	452,972	2.52
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa		1,465,83	1,026,08	
Tenggara	400,693	4	4	3.66
West Kalimantan	39,776	148,559	103,991	3.73
South Kalimantan	21,441	121,231	84,862	5.65
Sub Total: Kalimantan	66,873	285,147	199,603	4.26
North Sulawesi	125,273	497,852	348,496	3.97
South Sulawesi	302,074	1,533,888	1,073,722	5.08
Gorontalo	154,331	737,250	516,075	4.78
		3,127,17	2,189,02	
Sub Total: Sulawesi	673,277	8	5	4.64
Other Provinces/Islands	16,121	46,354	32,448	2.88
		19,127,4	13,389,1	
TOTAL INDONESIA	3,880,221	09	86	4.93

Source: BPS.

Note: \*: Second forecast figures.

Table 6. Indonesian Paddy Production By Sub-Round and Ecosystem

		January - Apr	il		May - Augus	st		September -	December		January- December			
Ye ar	Harv ested	Yield	Produ ction	Harv ested	Yield	Produ ction	Harv ested	Yield	Production	Harve sted	Yield	Produ ction		
	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/Ha )	(Ton)	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/Ha )	(Ton)	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/Ha )	(Ton)	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/Ha)	(Ton)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
	Paddy Total													
20 14 *	6,204 ,397	50.8 5	31,548,3 91	4,441 ,727	51.2 0	22,742,8 07	3,122 ,195	52.2 6	16,316,0 33	13,768,319	51.28	70,607,2 31		
20 13	6,272 ,323	51.6 5	32,398,6 77	4,510 ,189	50.9 2	22,967,6 55	3,052 ,740	52.1 3	15,913,3 77	13,835,252	51.52	71,279,7 09		

20 12	6,231 ,959	51.5 6	32,132,6 57	4,622 ,122	50.9 3	23,540,4 26	2,591 ,443	51.6 4	13,383,0 43	13.4	45,524	51.36	69,056,1 26	
20	6,166 ,875	49.6 7	30,629,0 08	4,314 ,956	48.8	21,090,8 32	2,721 ,812	51.5 7	14,037,0 64		03,643	49.80	65,756,9 04	
20	5,839 ,507	50.2	29,323,7 92	4,391 ,893	50.4 4	22,152,9 85	3,022 ,050	49.6 1	14,992,6 17		53,450	50.15	66,469,3 94	
20 09	5,996 ,700	49.4 5	29,505,5 61	4,429 ,632	50.7	22,463,9 66	2,487 ,244	49.9 7	12,429,3 63		83,576	49.99	64,398,8 90	
20 08	5,764 ,001	48.7 9	28,120,5 10	4,225 ,042	49.5 0	20,914,9 87	2,338 ,382	48.2 8	11,290,4 28		27,425	48.94	60,325,9 25	
20 07	4,893 ,539	45.5 9	22,311,7 74	4,612 ,715	47.8 8	22,083,9 44	2,641 ,383	48.3 1	12,761,7 17		47,637	47.05	57,157,4 35	
20 06	5,699 ,093	45.4 9	25,925,1 45	3,940 ,829	47.1 4	18,578,1 32	2,146 ,508	46.3 6	9,951,66 0	11,7	86,430	46.20	54,454,9 37	
20 05	5,509 ,146	45.0 6	24,826,1 93	3,962 ,301	46.6 9	18,501,2 56	2,367 ,613	45.7 2	10,823,6 48	11,8	39,060	45.74	54,151,0 97	
20 04	5,767 ,314	44.9 5	25,924,5 63	3,918 ,045	46.3 5	18,159,2 88	2,237 ,615	44.7 1	10,004,6 17	11,9	22,974	45.36	54,088,4 68	
20 03	5,226 ,999	44.7 7	23,403,7 73	4,029 ,982	46.1 9	18,616,4 53	2,231 ,053	45.3 5	10,117,3 78	11,4	88,034	45.38	52,137,6 04	
	Irrigated Paddy 20													
20 14 *	5,272 ,502	53.9 4	28,438,9 66	4,307 ,068	51.7 5	22,288,5 26	3,067 ,179	52.6 8	16,157,9 49	12.6	46,749	52.8 9	66,885,441	
20 13	5,303 ,794	54.9 1	29,124,5 07	4,378 ,887	51.4 6	22,533,2 92	2,989 ,322	52.6 3	15,733,8 09		72,003	53.1 8	67,391,608	
20 12	5,277 ,099	54.7 8	28,905,6 66	4,485 ,135	51.4 9	23,096,1 06	2,518 ,972	52.3 5	13,186,6 28		81,206	53.0 8	65,188,400	
20 11	5,298 ,598	52.6 4	27,893,2 93	4,203 ,957	49.3 5	20,747,4 80	2,666 ,241	52.0 8	13,886,8 34	12,1	68,796	51.3 8	62,527,607	
20 10	4,888 ,707	54.0 2	26,409,8 66	4,266 ,921	51.0 5	21,781,4 38	2,963 ,151	50.0 4	14,826,8 12	12,1	18,779	52.0 0	63,018,116	
20 09	5,049 ,266	52.9 7	26,743,9 58	4,310 ,919	51.3 5	22,138,0 59	2,436 ,893	50.4 3	12,289,2 06	11,7	97,078	51.8 5	61,171,223	
20 08	4,859 ,831	52.2 6	25,399,3 91	4,095 ,481	50.2 3	20,571,6 72	2,302 ,441	48.6 4	11,198,7 08	11,2	57,753	50.7 8	57,169,771	
20 07	4,006 ,974	49.7 5	19,935,0 26	4,434 ,899	48.7 3	21,610,4 91	2,599 ,352	48.6 8	12,654,1 76	11,0	41,225	49.0 9	54,199,693	
20 06	4,752 ,971	49.3 2	23,441,0 25	3,848 ,472	47.6 7	18,345,7 74	2,111 ,571	46.7 0	9,860,69 1	10,7	13,014	48.2 1	51,647,490	
20 05	4,551 ,398	49.1 2	22,358,0 02	3,859 ,284	47.2 8	18,248,1 87	2,322 ,894	46.1 1	10,711,5 69	10,7	33,576	47.8 1	51,317,758	
20 04	4,790 ,696	48.8 5	23,403,5 70	3,832 ,629	46.8 3	17,948,1 61	2,176 ,147	45.3 0	9,857,70 2	10,7	99,472	47.4 2	51,209,433	
20 03	4,319 ,288	48.8 2	21,087,5 99	3,913 ,490	46.8 4	18,332,4 66	2,161 ,738	46.0 7	9,958,06 1	10,3	94,516	47.5 0	49,378,126	
20		I		I		Rainfed	<u> </u>		T					
14	931,8 95	33.37	3,109, 425	134,6 59	33.74	454,2 81	55,01 6	28.73	158,0	)84	1,121, 570	33.18		
20 13	968,5 29	33.81	3,274, 170	131,3 02	33.08	434,3 63	63,41 8	28.31	179,5	668	1,163, 249	33.42		
20 12	954,8 60	33.80	3,226, 991	136,9 87	32.44	444,3 20	72,47 1	27.10	196,4	115	1,164, 318	33.22		
20	868,2 77	31.51	2,735, 715	110,9 99	30.93	343,3 52	55,57 1	27.03	150,2	230	1,034, 847	31.21		
20 10	950,8 00	30.65	2,913, 926	124,9 72	29.73	371,5 47	58,59 9	28.15	165,8	805	1,134, 671	30.42		
20 09	917,3 43	30.10	2,761, 603	118,7 13	27.45	325,9 07	50,35	27.84	140,1	57	1,086, 498	29.71		
20 08	904,1	30.10	2,721, 119	129,5 61	26.50	343,3 15	35,94 1	25.52	91,7	720	1,069, 672	29.51		
20 07	886,5 65	26.81	2,376, 748	177,8 16	26.63	473,4 53	42,03	25.59	107,5	541	1,106, 412	26.73		
20 06	946,1	26.26	2,484, 120	92,35	25.16	232,3 58	34,93 7	26.04	90,9	969	10,73 1,416	26.15		
20 05	957,7 48	25.77	2,468, 191	103,0 17	24.57	253,0 69	44,71 9	25.06	112,0	79	1,105, 484	25.63	2,833, 339	

20 04	976,6 18	25.81	2,520, 993	85,41 6	24.72	211,1 27	61,64 8	23.90	146,915	1,123, 502	25.63	2,879, 035
20 03	907,7 11	25.52	2,316, 174	116,4 92	24.38	283,9 87	69,31 5	22.98	159,317	1,093, 518	25.23	2,759, 478

Source: Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS).
Note: \*: second forecast figures of 2014

TABLE 7. EXCHANGE RATE (Rp./\$1.)

Ye													
ar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
201	9,00	9,15	9,18	9,18	9,56	9,46	9,48	9,57	9,58	9,60	9,60	9,67	9,42
2	0	8	8	0	5	8	5	3	8	5	5	0	4
201	9,68	9,71	9,74	9,72	9,81	9,92	10,2	10,9	11,5	11,2	11,9	12,1	10,5
3	0	3	5	2	1	9	77	36	32	34	77	89	55
201	12,2	11,6	11,4	11,5	11,6	11,9	11,5	11,7	12,2	12,1	12,1		11,8
4	26	75	04	89	11	69	91	17	12	63	61		47

Source: Bisnis Indonesia Daily.

Note: Exchange rate is Rp. 12,122/USD 1, as of November 25, 2014.

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